time.

## Amusements Co-Night.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE—8:15—"Pop."
CORMOPOLITAN—S—"Tourists."
CASINO—8—"The Queen's Lace Handkerchie.."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Callender's Minstrels.
HAYBELY'S 14TH STERET THEATRE—8—"Cheek."
HANDLENSON'S ETANDARD THEATRE—8—"Cheek."
HINDLENSON'S ETANDARD THEATRE—8—"The Rajah."
NIELO'S GARDEN—8—Thatcher, Primrose & West.
EAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE—8—"A Bunch of Keys,
of The Hotel."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Prince Consort."

## Zuden ta Chnertigements

Amnsements	
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## Ensiness Monces.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

CARPET CLEANSING.—T. M. Stewart, 326

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WILLIE EDOUIN SPARKS CO.
Crowded signify. See Amusoment column.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Czar has commuted the sentences of a number of Nihilists. —— Ten persons have been killed by the falling in of the Government barracks in Kaluga, Russia. === The case for the ecution against the dynamite conspirators in London has been closed. = Queen Victoria is said to be depressed in spirits, === Two new transatlantic steamship lines have been formed in Canada, = Great Britain has severed its diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

DOMESTIC .- N. L. Dukes, who some time ago was acquitted of the murder of Captain A. C. Nutt, Nutt's son, James Nutt, yesterday. The Ohio Greenback Labor party held a State Conand nominated a vention at Columbus State ticket. === A soldiers' monument was dedicated at Mystic, Conn. = Justice Miller of the United States Circuit Court decided that State courts alone have jurisdiction over the sale of eleomargarine, ==== William Direly was arrested for the murder of the Gibbons children at Ashland,

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-General Alexander Shaler was contirmed yesterday as president of the Board of Health. The commencement of the Academic Department of Columbia College and of the Schools of Law, Mines and Politics took place. === The defence of John Devoy was begun. = The Railroad Commission heard complaints about milk rates on the Harlem and elevator charges at this port. Inspector Byrnes and his detectives made a descent upon several lottery shops. \_\_\_\_ The Yantic sailed for St. John's N. F. - The American Team its last practice at Creedmoor. The Metropolitans were again defeated at baseball at the Polo Grounds by the St. Louis team. = The American Seed Trade Association discussed the tariff. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212) grains), 82.11 cents. === Stocks generally were active and higher, and closed strong. THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear and fair weather. Temperature yesowest, 66°; average, 72%.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in-cludes the ocean postage.

Already we are beginning to get some benefit from the passage of the Aqueduct Commission bill. Owing to the hot weather of the last few days the use of Croton water all over the city has enormously increased, as usual. Under such circumstances last year the wail that would have gone up from the Department of Public Works about the danger of a water famine would have been painful to listen to. But now the depth of water in the Central Park reservoir has increased. And Commissioner Thompson actually admits it!

The Police Commissioners yesterday promptly fined an ex-roundsman thirty days' pay for extorting money from patrolmen by threats of preferring charges against them. This was not too severe discipline certainly; but the Commissioners would have done well to look further into the case. Some of the men who were threatened paid the roundsman to keep still. The natural inference is that they had at some time actually been guilty of neglect of duty, or were very weak fellows to submit so readily to blackmail. In either case, they are not the right men in the right place on the police force.

No good reason for not allowing Professor Chandler to remain at the head of the Health Department has ever been advanced; but if it be granted that there had to be a change, then selection of General Shaler as his successor ought to give hearty satisfaction. General Shaler's record is well known and his ability is not questioned. Undoubtedly he will administer his new office for the good of the city and not for the advantage of any party or faction. His confirmation by the Aldermen yesterday is smuch more gratifying conclusion than the previous action in this case led us to expect.

The memories of days long gone by are revived by the announcement that the Green-back Labor Convention met in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. A State ticket was nomi-nated by the forty delegates, and a platform was adopted denouncing vigorously both great parties for all kinds of corruption. Mention as also made of the wicked National banks. There are undoubtedly in this vast country me bonest persons who still believe in the wild theories of finance which gave rise to the Greenback party; generally they don't go to conventions, although they are made to serve as candidates, sometimes. The men who to gain some personal advantage hope to gain some personal advantage by selling out the votes which their organizacontrols. Happily these are now so few and far between that the virtue of neither cans nor Democrats is likely to be compted by the offer of them.

Two wrongs never make a right. Therefore it Impossible to justify the shooting of Dukes | your villages where you can, or if you prefer to

by the son of the man whom Dukes foully murdered and whose daughter he ruined and traduced. But it is equally impossible not to admit the terrible provocation under which young Nutt acted. A more cowardly monster than Dukes showed himself to be it is happily hard to find. Not only did he violate the hospitality of his friend and then kill him, but later he attacked in the foulest manner the character of the daughter whom he had betrayed. In spite of all this he was acquitted by a packed jury. The Nutt family acted throughout that painful time with the greatest restraint. They waited for justice to take its course and avenge their ruined sister and murdered father. Justice failed most ignominiously, and Dukes went forth to add the insult of bravado to the terrible injury he had done. That, after this, the son of the murdered man and brother of the betrayed sister should assume the role of the avenger, cannot be considered surprising. His act will not only be openly approved by many but secretly commended by more. But notwithstanding all this fearful provocation, young Nutt has violated human law and divine. It is an awful end to an appalling tragedy.

Probably some of the people who attended the successful commencement exercises of Columbia College yesterday, felt more or less bored by the really excellent oratorical efforts of the young men who spoke. It is the unfortunate fashion at least to seem to feel so nowadays at all college exercises. This ought not to be, and would not be, if the importance of encouraging the habit of public speaking among the young men of the country were more fully realized. It is admitted by most careful thinkers that one of the chief obstacles with which self-governing people have to contend is the difficulty of making civil merit visible to the nation. Among our public men to-day, except those who became known by their bravery during the war, there are few prominent ones who would not have remained unknown had it not been for their ability in oratory and debate. It was through their right and power of speech that the nation found them out. The desirability of encouraging public speaking among the young of this Republic, therefore, is obvious, and anything which has a tendency to discourage it ought to be trowned down. Some of our college authorities, however, seem inclined of late years to reduce the number of English orations at commencements to the lowest possible limit. It is not a movement in the right direction.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

A fervid June bears promise of a torrid midsummer, and the children of the tenement world are already gasping for fresh air. Last year THE TRIBUNE was the almoner of the bounty of more than 1,500 of its generous readers, who by contributing \$21,556 91 enabled 6,000 children of the metropolis, the poorest of the poor, to accept the hospitality of hundreds of farmers' families. So beautiful a charity, appealing to every heart that is touched by the pathos of neglected childhood, cannot be allowed to languish. The work is resumed this summer under conditions less favorable in one respect than those under which it was most successfully conducted last year. The Manager of the Fund, the Rev. Willard Parsons, in consequence of over-work during the last season, was forced to take a short holiday in the winter, and upon his return to New-York was stricken down with an alarming illness. Happily he is recovering his health, but his convalescence has been protracted and he has not been able to hold the preliminary meetings in village churches and town-halls, which opened the way for so much systematic work last year. He will not have the physical strength, at least during the first few weeks of the summer, to conduct the work personally, although it is probable that he will be able to do so before the close of the season. A member of THE TRIB-UNE staff has been appointed to take temporary charge of the work under Mr. Parsons's advice and constant supervision. The work will, plan, and, we trust, with the same heartiness, intelligence and zeal. The experience acquired last year and the systematic organization effected in city and country can scarcely fail to facilitate this season's operations. There will thus be offsets to the disadvantage caused by the Manager's illness.

In commending this charity to the sympathy and intelligence of a public that has responded most generously and promptly to previous apreals, we have only to remind our readers that not a dollar of their money will be used in paying the salaries of agents and clerks, that there will be no advertising bills, no miscellaneous expenses, no waste, but that every penny will be turned to account in defraying the travelling expenses of the children. Special rates of transportation will be secured in all directions, and every dotlar will be made to do a dollar's worth of good and probably a good deal more. The children who are to profit by the generosity of the public will be selected by physicians, clergymen, city missionaries, and the managers and workers in the benevolent institutions of New-York. Last year the Manager of the Fund had the voluntary aid of two hundred men and women who had personal knowledge of the needs and merits of those who were transplanted from noisome tenements and hot pavements to green fields and cheerful homes. The public will have the assurance this year, as they had last season, that so far as is possible its money will be used not only in helping those who deserve aid, but also those who most urgently require it. There will be no expensive machinery in operating this charity. Let no one forget that for \$3 he can give to some poor child, who needs good food, fresh air, refreshing rest and wholesome home influence, a fortnight in the country. What such a vacation is actually worth to the neglected childhood of the metropolis, only those who are at work among the poor in their tenement homes can adequately appreciate. It always means health, sometimes life itself. It means joy, rest, and fragrant memories in place of hunger, weariness, and suffering. It means better health, better manners, better morals, a new hope in a child's life, a new chance for a

child's soul. The children are to be transplanted not only to the country, but to Christian homes where they will be hospitably received by kindhearted entertainers. The beaviest burden of this midsummer charity falls upon the farmers' families who receive into their homes these waifs from the city streets. They have nobly responded to appeals in the past, and we are confident that they will do so again. It is for them to say whether this simple and effective mode of doing good is to be crowned with as large a measure of success this year as last. The children are here-enough and many thousands to spare. The money will come inby the thousands if there be need. Only let the homes be opened to the children, and the work of benevolence will flourish. We appeal, therefore, to farmers' families and rural residents in New-England and the Middle States to do what they can to give the children shelter, food, and tender care. Organize committees in

act individually communicate directly with THE TRIBUNE, stating how many children you will entectain and when you will do it. Subscriptions to the Fresh Air Fund may be sent to THE TRIBUNE from this time to the close of the season and will be acknowledged in its columns. The press can render valuable aid by copying this article.

THE STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Some of the closing proceedings in the Star Route trial have been as farcical as any that have gone before. The foreman has had a dream about the probable difficulty of reaching an agreement, which he has kindly communicated to the newspapers. Another jury man has had a fit, caused by the stoppage of his supplies of whiskey. Both events seem to have received more attention than they deserved. There has been an adjustment of the case of the indisposed juryman on the basis of two drinks a day so long as the jury are out, the bottle not to be passed around; and the foreman, so far as heard from, has had no more dreams. The serious side of the situation in the jary-room lies in the fact that the delay in reaching a verdict seems to foreshadow a disagreement. By 10 o'clock this morning the jury will have been out over forty hours, and if no verdict is reported then, there will probably be little reason to hope for an agreement. It is perhaps something to be grateful for

that this seemingly endless trial is about to show that it can end. It will stand for a long time as a monument of lawyers' prolixity and judicial laxness. It began in December, and it closes in June. The lawyers have seemed almost to talk against time, and Judge Wylie, for some reason, has usually taken the side of the lawyers in this unequal contest. This is unfortunate, because Judge Wylie's charge to the jury has made an excellent impression for fairness and ability. There is high judicial authority for saying that the trial should have been disposed of in as many weeks as it has actually taken months. The case is not in any respect a subtle one, and although complicated with much detail, the issue is comparatively simple. Nevertheless the cause has run on, whether because the Judge enjoyed the temporary fame it gave him or for some other reason, until the record reaches 6,000 pages of printed matter, or nearly three times the length of the Guiteau trial-making it one of the longest, if not the longest, criminal trial on record in this country. The cost of this interminable proceeding was swelled to a great figure by the failure of the lawyers on both sides to restrain themselves, and the failure of the Court to-exercise the power of compressing a case into reasonable limits, which is in the hands of every judge. The total expense of this second trial cannot be known until to the extravagant fees of the lawyers are added the costs of witnesses, deputies, and the thousand and one items that appear in all great litigations. It may be that the sum total will never be evolved from the mazes of Government book-keeping. But enough is known already, especially as to the sums paid to the lawyers, and to Mr. George Bliss in particular, to show that the cost of this second effort of the prosecution is indeed enor-

mous. The fruit of this second expenditure seems likely to be a second failure. The time of the Court has been occupied for nearly six months and the public money poured out with a lavish hand with faint prospect of any result. A disagreement can hardly be claimed by the defendants as a vindication, because the confessions of Rerdell, their accomplice and fellowdefendant, have clearly established their moral guilt to the minds of all intelligent citizens. It cannot be claimed by the Government as a victory. Probably it will be a useless task to attempt to fix the responsibility. Perhaps some of the jury have been corrupted; perhaps some of them were honestly dull; perhaps to some of them the evidence was not so complete as to justify a verdict. A juryman, of all men, is entitled to be considered innocent until he is proved to be guilty. The intellectual grade of the jury may be inferred from the fact that the therefore, go on as usual, without change of four negroes upon it were among the most respectable and intelligent members, at least in appearance. The defendants have had every facility for corrupting the jury, if they were ready to be corrupted, as under the law they separated every day after the trail. Under these circumstances a conviction would perhaps be cause for some surprise.

We are inclined to think the public has had enough of the Star Route trial under its present conditions. There have been rumors that a disagreement in this, the second, trial would be followed by a third prosecution. If the case could be tried outside of Washington, and so away from the demoralizing influences that always surround a Government, there might be something to be gained by such persistence. But it is not likely that Washington juries will grow in intelligence or virtue; nor that the evidence in a third trial would be stronger than it was in the second; nor that a new one would be managed any better than the other two. As these trials are now conducted, the only person who seems to benefit by them is Mr. George Bliss, who is making a great deal more money out of the Government than he has ever had the reputation of making out of his other clients, and who is paid by the day. If there is to be another trial, the best way to shorten it will be to drop Mr. Bliss from the list of Government counsel.

GENERAL CROOK'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS. General Crook's latest victory over the hostile Apaches is one of the most complete and brilliant achievements in his remarkable career as an Indian fighter. When he started on this expedition there were loud calls in Arizona for a general Indian massacre of the whole Apache tribe, innocent as well as guilty, in punishment for recent depredations by a handful of hostiles. General Crook does not fight in this way. He has always maintained that wholesale slaughter is not the best remedy for Indian troubles; but that the way to secure and maintain peace is to single out the guilty Indians and settle the account with them. Instead of following the demands of public sentiment in Tucson and Tombstone, he organized an attacking party of 193 Apache scouts and 42 United States cavalrymen and set out on May 1 to hunt the hostiles in their own stronghold in the heart of the Sierra Madr. Mountains. The band he was in search of has long been a terror on the Mexican frontier. They are called Chiricahua Apaches, [from the name of the mountain country in which they operate. Their total number has not exceeded 400, yet General Crook estimates the number of persons they have killed during the past ten years at more than 1,000. They lived in what was considered an impregnable fortress in the mountains, whence, mounted upon fleet horses, they raided the surrounding country on both sides of the Mexican line.

To attack such a band as this in their own strenghold was no holiday expedition. General Crook had two especial perils to enpushed two hundred miles into a region which was so impassable that eight mules fell over precipices and were killed; but he led his expedition so skilfully that he completely surprised the hostiles in their fortress and captured 383 of them, which must be nearly the whole band. He did this with small loss of life to the Indians and without the loss of a single man of his own force. The chief of the band, Juh, the worst fiend in the lot, was unluckily absent on a raid at the time of the attack, and was not taken, but his principal associate leader, Loco, was captured, together with five other chiefs. All the prisoners have been brought back over the 200 miles of distance and are now in custody at Silver Creek within the American borders. Juh is still at large, but the capture of his band leaves him incapable of future harm and makes his own capture only a question of

It is unnecessary to waste adjectives on an achievement so brilliant as ithis. The simple narrative is sufficient. There has been some talk about General Crook violating treaty obligations by pursuing the enemy so far into Mexican territory, but he seems to have kept entirely within treaty stipulations by returning immediately after his encounter. Even if he had been less careful we doubt if the Mexican Government would complain. He has rid the country of a gang of murderers and marauders whom the Mexicans were powerless to suppress, and he has restored to their friends six Mexican captives who were found in the Indian camp. The General's service is full as great to Mexico as it is to the United States. The Mexicans cannot be so foolish as to object to the service merely because they have no share in the glory. But before another emergency arises we trust there may be an understanding with the Mexican Government on the whole subject, that may insure harmonious co-operation.

DISGORGE THE SECRET. At last accounts the secret of Beck was still in him. He alone knows who the Republican is who in his judgment is competent to cope with "Joe" McDonald in a Presidential contest; the mention of whose name would make several Southern States doubtful; the Republican who would have such a "sure thing" that he dare not name him. Having come here all the way from Kentucky to drop this apple of discord into the current of political discussion, he has gone away and left it tossing back and forth with nobody actually to catch and settle it. He still contains the secret within his own circumference. What agonies of curiosity he has left us in we need not undertake to describe. They are everybody's possession, and so within everybody's knowledge. How, how, shall these intense longings, this dreadful yearning after some solution of the mystery, be satisfied? Knowing something of the travail of the public soul on this momentous matter, and desiring to mitigate at least, if not assuage entirely, the popular anxiety, THE TRIBUNE has, in a perhaps hesitating, but certainly cordial and well-meaning way, proffered two guesses at the man. The first guess was natavally enough Private Dalzell. Distinguished gentlemen very near to the Kentucky (Edipus tell us that at the suggestion he simply shook his head. Then we guessed Keifer. And we learn that the author of the riddle, at this venture-honest, though it may be ignorantlifted his Scotch-Kentuckian nose and intimated that we were treating his great mystery with unbecoming levity.

We do now accordingly protest that the solution of this mystery, the discovery of this great secret, utterly and absolutely evades us. cannot grasp it. Nor, so far as we can learn from careful examination of the issues of the press of the country, can anybody else. The whole country-may we not say, indeed, the whole world ?-pines to know the name of the invincible Republican; but the close-mouthed Scotch-Kentuckian Sphinx says never a word. Is there no relief ? Henry Watterson! This is your Senator. He came to New-York in your company. You must know to whom he refers; the Republican whom he is afraid to name. You never kept anything from the public yet. Your mouth is wide, your tongue is loose. Nobody ever died of unslaked curiosity in your presence so long as you contained an unpublished secret. Please, please go for him, Henry. Get it out of him. And then tell us all about it in a double-leaded paragraph of a couple of columns in The Courier-Journal. Beck exasperates us. He "locks his lips and thrids the sombre boskage of the wood." Pursue him, Henry! Pump him! Then tell us all about it, and let us have the Presidential question settled. Don't let a curious world die of the pain of this unsatisfied longing. Give us the name of the Republican who can beat "Joe" McDonald, and let us consider him nominated.

WHAT WILL THE "REGULARS" DO ABOUT IT!

It is settled that there is to be no extra session of the Legislature. In other words, Tammany remains master of the situation. When the Governor nominated Mr. Murtha for Immigration Commissioner John Kelly put his foot down and declared that Murtha should not be confirmed. Murtha was not confirmed. The three Tammany Senators prevented his confirmation. An immense amount of pressure was brought to bear upon them. The party leaders begged of them, in the interest of harmony, to let the Governor have his way, but they resolutely declined. The Governor endeavored to force them to comply with his wishes by having at them with a message in which the failure to confirm an Immigration Commissioner was held up as a heinous sin-a erime against important public interests. But the Tammany Senators remained unmoved. The Governor did not have his way. Mr. Kelly was as good as his word.

The question that is now being asked in political circles is, What are the "regular" Democrats going to do about it? Are they going to pocket this insult which Cleveland has received at the hands of John Kelly? Is Tammany to be allowed to enter the next Pemocratic State Convention just as if nothing had happened? Is Senator Grady, who made the fight against Murtha's confirmation, to be renominated, and, if renominated, will be not be cut by every friend of the Governor? When Mr. Cleveland was presented at the Syracuse Convention his friends and admirers said: "Here's a man that has plenty of backbone; "here's a man with the courage of his convic-"tions; here's a man that will stand firm as a "rock in behalf of whatever appeals to him as "right." To-day a very large element in his party declare, in view of his course in regard to the extra session, that he is by no means the man he was represented to be ; that he is halfhearted; that he lacks "sand"; that he is atraid to continue the fight which John Kelly forced upon him in preventing Mr. Murtha's nomination. This element, however, will doubtless reserve final judgment upon the Governor's courage and staying qualities until

many is excluded, he will be restored to their I favor-they will decide that he has got even with Kelly. On the contrary, if the Tammany delegation enters the convention without his opposition, they will jeer at him as a Governor and a Democratic leader who either

does not know how or is afraid to assert himself. It is an embarrassing position for Mr. Cleveland and his fellow "regulars." They owe it to themselves to avenge the insult involved in rejecting Mr. Murtha's nomination. They owe it to themselves to vindicate the Governor. But if the insult is avenged, if the Governor is vindicated by the exclusion of Tammany and the excluded Tammany bolts the convention's nominations-what then? It is a long time since the Democracy of New-York were in a more serious plight.

Governor Cleveland, in the course of the address which he recently made to the scholars of the Albany High School, advised his hearers to make the most of their epportunities. If the Governoor had made the most of his own opportunities he would have called an extra session of the Legislature and thus have compelled the Tammany Senators to show their hand on the Immigration Commissionership.

Accounts of the unveiling of the "Still Hunt" statue in the Central Park were published simultaneously yesterday with Mr. Watterson's glowing description of Mr. Tilden's rosy cheeks and general friskiness. Was this merely a coincidence, or was

It is rumored that Senator Jacobs, chairman of one of the two committees of the Legislature that prepared the Supply bill, one-half of which Governor Cleveland vetoed, will decline a renomination for the Senate. Can it be that the awful fate of the bill has convinced him that applied statesmanship

The Herald's cable dispatches from Rome indicate that Mr. Errington or some one else has betrayed the confidence of the Vatican in publishing the anti-Parnell manifesto prematurely. What the Pope intended as a moral lecture was thus converted into a political demonstration, Mr. Errington went to Rome with a general letter of recommendation from Lord Granville as a man upon whose honor and intelligence the Foreign Office placed entire reliance. He communicated to the Pope certain information which he had obtained from the Ministry, and masmuch as the Vatican on several occasions has exerted its influence in Ireland most powerfully in behalf of the English Government, it is safe to assume that he has had a diplomatic mission, however irregular it may have been in form. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone, who has always referred to the matter with extreme reluctance, is forced to admit that a record of Mr. tou's proceedings will have to be kept at the Foreign Office and that his position at Rome will be altered in future. The re-establishment of formal diplomatic relations with England would be a remarkable triumph for the Vatican, and if the Pope in restraining the violence of Irish agitators and interdicting elerical action in behalf of the Nationalists has had any political motive, it must be this. It would be, however, an event fraught with disaster to the English Liberals. Secret diplomacy with the Vatican is bad enough in the estimation of Nonconformists and old-fashioned churchmen; to have the Pope hired as special constable to the Queen in Ireland is still worse; but to send an accredited envoy to represent Protestant England at the Papal Court, as was the custom before the Reformation, would be worst of all. Yet if the English Government really has important business to transact with the Vatican it would seem more reputable to entrust it openly to responsible agents than to employ go-betweens and have so much secreey and mystery

A Boston author has sued his publishers because his book did not sell. Here is a hint for the man who is to be so unfortunate as to receive Democracy's nomination for the Presidency next year. When he finds that he is defeated he can sue the Democratic National Convention.

Casar had his Brutus and the Democratic party has the tariff issue. Or rather, the tariff issue has the Democratic party.

The outery against "pauper Irish immigration proves to have been as groundless in this city as it was in Boston and Philadelphia. In all places it had the same origin-a desire to curry tavor with the professional dynamite agitators in this country. Those patriots are bitterly opposed to any movement which is aimed to remove an Irish grievance. They are opposed to sending money to Ireland to help sustain their impoverished countrymen, and they are opposed to having those countrymen sent here Their reason in both cases is the same, that anything which ameliorates Irish distress will tend to diminish the provocation for waging war upon England with dynamite and landlord shooting. If a few thousands of Irish peasants starve in the meantime, what of it? That is the professional agitator's view of the situation, and to secure the good will and political support of this generous and sympathetic person Democrats of the Butler order are raving about " pauper immigration."

To anxious inquirer: No, there will be no extra session of the Democratic Legislature this summer. We may add there will be no session, extra or of any other sort, of a Democratic Legislature next

Mr. Watterson reports that in his late interview with Mr. Tilden the conversation ranged "from Thomas & Kempis to Thomas A. Hendricks." Whether or no the availability of Thomas à Kempis as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1884 was discussed is not stated. But this one thing must be conceded-he is not more decidedly deceased than some of the gentlemen who are mentioned for that position.

PERSONAL.

Chunder Mozoomdar, one of the greatest preachers of the Brahma Somaj (Church of God) in India, recently addressed an important meeting in Lon don, and, says The Echo, "no foreigner ever before, with the exception of Kossuth, so revealed and used the rich resources of the English language."

J. B. Houston, president of the Pacific Mail Steam ship Company, will sail for Europe on the steamship Republic to-day. He goes wholly on account of the business of the company. After staying two or three days in London he will proceed directly to Paris. At a meeting of the directors yesterday Edward Lauterbach was elected to serve as vice-president during the absence of the president.

Senator George G. Vest, who is now at Hot Springs, Ark., had a narrow escape from death the other day. He was taking a bath alone, when he anddenly became insensible from some unknown' cause, and when an attendant chanced to arrive a few minutes later, he found the Senator lying in an unconscious state. A physician was summoned and he was at length restored to consciousness. He has now almost entirely recovered.

"The atrocious crime of being a young man" has been alleged against Judge Foraker, of Ohio, almost since his infacy. His father grumbled a good deal about his son's enlistment in the army when he was only sixteen years of age, but as he said plaintively afterward, " Joe would go, and go he did." always been urged against me" says Judge Foraker. "My father declared I was too young? when at thirteen I fell in love with a red-haired girl and he stopped my courting her: He objected when I en-listed, and now other people say I am too young for Governor."

Mr. and Mrs. John Howard Bryant, of Princeton Ill., celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage a few days ago. Mr. Bryant is a brother of the late William Cullen Bryant, and the anniversary was marked by hearty congratulations from a large circle of friends throughout the United States. Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and the Rev. Robert Coliyer, of this city, being unable to be present, wrote regrets which were both felicitous and characteristic. Dr. Collyer said: "I once falling into an ambush set by the enemy he was seeking. Neither one daunted him. He delegation, and if, thanks to his effort, Tamheard of a diamond wedding, and would like to

wno wait for you in Heaven. I am very much in love with this world we live in, and like to see my friends stay in it—and stay young not troubling themselves overnuch about the passing years, but finding in each year and each day some reason for gratitude to God they never felt or saw before. May it be so with you, dear friends, to the measure of your desire is the prayer of your eld friend."

Beatrice de Rothschild, whose marriage took place ast week, is nineteen years old and one of the most beautiful brunettes in Paris, bearing a striking re-semblance to her mother, who was famed for her beauty. She is very fond of outdoor sports, and has been said to spend one half her time riding or driving and the other half "talking horse." She is the second daughter of Baron Alphonse, head of the Paris house. Her husband, Maurice Ephrussi, age thirty, one of four wealthy brothers, is a small, delicate and rather plain looking man, with Slavonic features. He is noted for his elegance of dress, and in France is esteemed a fine borseman. His colors-marine blue and yellow-are well known on the race-course. He recently won in person, with his bay mare Logique, the Gentleman's with his bay mare Logique, the Gentleman's Handicap at Chantilly. The Ephrussis, like the Rothschilds, are Hebrews, and the father of the four brothers amassed a great fortune at Odessa in grain speculations. Then he founded a banking-house in Parns; but when he died, a few years ago, his sons closed up the business and set up as gentlemen of fashion. Michael, the eldest, wedded a niece of Meyerbeer, the composer, and is one of the kings of the turf. Maurice is the second. Ernest, the third, is an art collector; and Ignace, the youngest, is a noted fencer. Their two sisters are married to wealthy Parlaian Hebrews.

M. Jules Claretie, author of "Monsieur le Ministre," dramatist, novelist, poet, historian, critic, and, pre-eminently, journalist, is one of the most methodical and un-Bohemian of men; and, curiously, his name was first printed at the foot of a newspaper article on the very day when Henry Murger, the father of Paris Bohemianism, was laid in his grave at Montmartre. M. Claretie first became known in the newspaper world in 1858, when one morning, slender, beardless, blushing, with an umbrella under his arm and wearing a good suit of clothes, he entered the office of Le Gaulois. "Messieurs," he said, with high-bred courtesy, to the assembled editors, "I have ventured to bring an article for your estimable journal." They glared at him through clouds of tobacco smoke. He became confused, dropped his umbrella, and taid his manuscript, a poem in prose, upon the table. The chief editor took it up and read it. table. The chief editor took it up and read it. "It will be used next week." "Next week?" echoed Claretie, in delight; "ten thousand thanks." "Will you have a cigarette?" asked one of the editors. "No, thank you; I never smoke." Then nervously consulting a handsome watch, he added: "Pardon, messieurs; my family expect me to dinner;" and bowed himself out. The moment he was out of hearing the editors joined in a chorus: "He has a watch!" "And an umbrella!" "Good clothes!" "A family!" "He dines—and at home!" "He never smokes!" Then, all together, fortissimo: "He will never amount to anything!"

GENERAL NOTES.

The French gun factory at Fives, near Lille, has just finished a cannon which presents some peculiarities of proportion and shape, but whose chief no is a compact wrapping of fine wire wound around it as tightly as possible by an engine constructed for the purpose. Preliminary tests have shown that the resisting strength of the gun metal is more largely mereased by this device than it could be from an equal weight of similar metal cast with the tube itself; but whether or not the wire will stand the strain of continued use can only be decided by the severer tests which are now about to

Having lived prosperously in Crawfordsville, Ind., for several years, Frederick Kruger decided that his circumstances warranted him in marrying, and be accordingly commissioned his brother in Germany to elect a wife. Miss Elaise Stagg, a Westphalian damsel. was chosen, and promptly shipped to this country. Her destined lord and master went to Toledo to meet her, with some perturbation, but the fraternal standard was found to be a good one. The young woman is a plump and pleasing person and thrifty withal, for she brought with her a stout chest filled with linen which she berseif

The commencement address at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., will be delivered on June 26 by Mr. Charles E. Smith, Editor of The Philadelphia Press. Beorge W. Atherton, president-elect of the Pennsylvania State College, will be inaugurated on June 28. Next Sunday is Founder's Day at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Professor Harris, of Andover. will deliver the annual address. Commencement Day at Dartmouth is June 28. Lawrence Academy, to whose ninetieth anniversary celebration on June 21 its grad-uates are looking forward with much pleasure, is of course at Groton, Mass., not Groton, Connecticut, as a recent paragraph in THE TRIBUNE inadvertically stated.

The sea serpent, which, as THE TRIBUNE recently recorded, wintered in California, is now rapidly approaching the Atlantic coast, having appeared last week to a young man named Winters who resides in Perry township, Ohio. The beast has provided itself with several new attractions for the summer season, and now presents a far more frightful form and visage than lately disclosed itself was "all broke up" by his expe rience, and it is difficult to arrive at an accurate idea of what he saw; but he speaks of a tongue, red forked and poisonous, ivory teeth two inches long, a hadriess brown body and a head like a shark. Apparently the creature has taken on some of the attributes of the gyasentus and others associated with the lamented whangdoodle.

POLITICAL NEWS.

That the Republicans can carry Obio if they bring out their full strength is not a matter for do There are probably 400,000 voters attached to the Republican party in the State to-day. It is doubtful if the Democrats can muster more than 360,000 voters. If there should be a defection of 10,000 Germans and others from the Republican to the Democratic party, it would still leave the former in a majority of 20,000 if it polled a full vote. The chief struggle of the canvass will doubtless be to awaken the voters to the importance of the election and to see that they come out and vote. If these are attended to, a Republican victory will almost certainly follow.

The Massachusetts Republicans have shown that they appreciate the importance of the canvass they have to conduct this year by beginning early the work of preparation and by endeavoring to keep the issue of pposition to Butlerism clearly and distinctly before the public. But some members of the party in the Leg-islature seem to imagine it to be their duty to undo so far as possible the good work done by the State Committee by aiding in the passage of a salary-grab bill. It is possible that they think that the best campaign material against a salary-grabber is salary-grabbing. They will discover, however, that this is a poor year in politics to fight an opponent with the "you're another" argument.

The impression is that Judge Hoadly has a sure thing on the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio. There is no doubt that his boom has been industriously and systematically worked up. According to The News Journal of Cincinnati, the Democrats of that city are nearly solid for him. In the rest of the State, however, unless it be in Cleveland, there is a perceptible coolness toward Hoadly which proves that the rural Democrats are not eager to bestow the highest honor the State upon a transient member of the party. The the State upon a transient member of the party. The most amusing thing in the canvass for the nomination is the attitude of the Cincannati Enquirer. It maintains a position of strict neutrality toward all the candidates but never allows a day to pass without giving one of them a sharp sarcastic rap. This is a unique method of promoting harmony in the party and to be in a way to give an enthusiastic support to the successful man

The passage of the high license bill by the Illinois Legislature brought to an end one of the most stabborn fights on the liquor question that the country has witnessed in some years. The bill was persistently contested at each stage of its progress by the combined liquor interests of the State. They resorted to every means possible to defeat the measure. Bribery, intimi-dation and the party lash were all made use of. The Democratic party was the instrument through which the liquor dealers worked, though nine members of the party voted for the bill on its final passage. The great major ty of the Republicans stood loyally by the bill from the start and were not discouraged by the desertion of a few weak members from their ranks or by the corrupt means taken to defeat them. Although it was never claimed to be a party measure the success of the license bill is primarily due to the Republican members of the Legislature.

The warning to Congressman Cox from The New Orleans Times that he must not expect any assistance in his canvass for the Speakership from the Mississippi Valley, on account of his hostility to the imalsolppi valley, on account of his nonthity to the improvement of the Mississippi River, heings out a hasty denial of the charge from that gentleman. He sought out the Washington correspondent of that paper and endeavored to prove that he had always been friendly to the interests of the Valley. The Times admits that he may have been so in the abstract, but says that his friendship did not transit to a street the same of th friendship did not extend to voting money toward carrying out any practical plans. It closes its article as fol-